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Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The General Assembly, in its resolution 61/133 of 14 December 2006, requested the Secretary-General to submit at its sixty-second session a comprehensive and updated report of the Secretary-General on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of that resolution. The present report provides updates on the threats against the safety and security of humanitarian and United Nations personnel over the last year and on the implementation of requests and recommendations to the Secretary-General, as reflected in resolution 61/133, that fall under the purview of the Department of Safety and Security.

The report highlights significant challenges and threats to the security and safety of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and ongoing measures to ensure respect for the human rights, privileges and immunities of humanitarian and United Nations personnel according to relevant international instruments. Focusing on ongoing efforts to promote a culture of security consciousness within the Organization, conformity with security standards, security collaboration and accountability at all levels, the report calls for international collective responsibility, according to international laws and principles, to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian and United Nations personnel.

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 61/133 of 14 December 2006, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, at its sixty-second session, a comprehensive and updated report on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of the present resolution. The reporting period is from 31 July 2006 to 30 June 2007.

II. Security challenges and threats against United Nations and humanitarian personnel

2. The security of humanitarian and United Nations personnel remains precarious. Throughout the reporting period, humanitarian and United Nations personnel, deployed globally in a broad range of field operations, continued to be subjected to multiple threats. These threats include crimes, armed conflict, terrorism, harassment and detention. Banditry and criminality in areas of civil conflict, as well as in countries with economic, political and social tensions, adds to security challenges. Hostage-taking, politically, economically or criminally motivated, remains the most disturbing feature of the United Nations and humanitarian working environment, particularly in conflict and post-conflict areas.

3. Key factors contributing to challenges for United Nations security management worldwide include: (a) expanded and sustained operations, particularly in conflict or post-conflict areas, and (b) rising criminality owing to deteriorating public security and limited capacity of local authority in countries facing economic, political and social tension, even without the presence of armed conflict.

4. During the reporting period, 16 United Nations civilian staff members lost their lives while performing their duties. Of these deaths, four occurred in Africa (Malawi, the Sudan and Uganda), four in Asia and the Pacific (Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Afghanistan and Bangladesh), one in Latin America (Guatemala) and seven in the Middle East, of which three deaths occurred in Iraq, one in Israel and three in Lebanon.[1] Annex I to the present report lists United Nations personnel who lost their lives as a result of malicious acts and indicates the status of legal proceedings undertaken by the relevant Member States.

5. Locally recruited humanitarian and United Nations personnel remained particularly vulnerable to attacks and have accounted for the majority of casualties and arrests, detentions or harassments, primarily in complex humanitarian situations and in peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations. Out of the above-mentioned number of 16 deaths, 15 were of locally recruited staff members; one international staff member died in Lebanon.

6. Serious violent incidents against humanitarian and United Nations personnel have continued unabated. In the reporting period, there were 507 recorded cases of violent attacks[2] directed against United Nations personnel, 442 incidents of harassment and intimidation, 534 cases of robberies, 232 cases of physical assaults,

[1] The reported information is provided by 149 United Nations designated officials for security and safety in field offices and missions worldwide.

[2] These include "attacks" on premises, installations and convoys of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations resulting and not resulting in death and/or injuries.

126 cases of hijacking and about 273 reported cases of arrest and detention by State and non-State actors. In addition, there were 68 cases of forced entry and/or occupations of United Nations offices and 592 residential break-ins involving United Nations and associated personnel in the past year.

7. The greatest number of security incidents and threats,[3] by State and non-State actors, directed against United Nations personnel have occurred mostly in Africa, Asia (including Central Asia) and the Pacific, according to indicative information provided by United Nations designated officials for security. Annex III to the present report provides the number of security incidents involving United Nations and associated personnel in different regions, countries and areas.

8. The reporting period has seen continuing examples of violent acts against United Nations and humanitarian personnel in conflict and post-conflict areas. In the Sudan, the most serious incidents include the killing of a national World Food Programme (WFP) staffer in an ambush in southern Sudan on 10 January 2007, armed robbery on 28 May 2007 of a United Nations team by 10 armed bandits in Darfur and carjacking incidents in which staff members were often temporarily abducted to delay raising of the alarm before being released in remote and inhospitable areas. United Nations and humanitarian workers in Darfur continued to suffer from administrative obstruction and harassment. Attacks on aid convoys are drastically hampering humanitarian operations in Darfur. The number of carjacking incidents involving United Nations and humanitarian vehicles in the reporting period was 105, compared to 52 incidents in the last reporting period. The Sudanese Government continues to collaborate with the United Nations on measures for enhancing security for humanitarian operations.

9. In Haiti there were 13 kidnappings and 14 attacks against premises and convoys of the United Nations and humanitarian organizations. Out of these 14 attacks, 6 resulted in death and injuries. The majority of kidnapping cases in Haiti involved the abduction of victims from their vehicles while travelling to and from work, while 4 of the 13 kidnapping cases took place after residential break-ins. None of the kidnappers had been arrested at the time of reporting. In Afghanistan, there were 12 reported cases of intimidations and harassments and 10 attacks against humanitarian and United Nations personnel. In one of these cases an unknown gunman killed a national contractor working for a United Nations agency. In November 2006, a United Nations team in Afghanistan was ambushed with small arms fire.

10. The Department of Safety and Security has documented first-hand and secondary accounts of critical security incidents involving the staff of international, non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations. It is important to note that these accounts do not form a complete record of all such incidents, but are indicative of the threats and incidents faced by such organizations, many of which contribute to United Nations operations, working in tandem or as implementing partners. During the reporting period, the Department received credible reports of a number of incidents in which international and national staff of non-governmental organizations died as a result of malicious acts, including 22 in Sri Lanka alone. It is believed that information on many more incidents is never shared with United

[3] These include attacks, murder, arrests and detention by State and non-State actors, physical assaults, harassments and intimidations, forced entry or office occupations, missing persons, robberies, hijacking and residential break-ins.

Nations officials. The situation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the Sudan, particularly Darfur, is of grave concern, owing to unabated violent acts such as attack, carjacking, robbery, harassment and sexual assault targeting NGOs throughout the reporting period.

III. Arrest, detention and other restrictions

11. For the past year, the number of United Nations personnel arrested, under detention or missing, and with respect to whom the United Nations has been unable to exercise its right to protection, has slightly decreased from 26 for the last reporting period to 22 cases in the reporting period. Fourteen United Nations staff members remained under detention as of 30 June 2007, in Israel, the West Bank and Gaza, as well as three in Eritrea and one in the Sudan. Annex II to the present report contains a consolidated list of missing staff members and those under arrest and detention, unable to exercise fully their rights to protection during the reporting period.

Implementation of resolution 61/133

IV. Respect for the human rights, privileges and immunities of United Nations and other personnel

12. The United Nations security management system is based on the principle that the primary responsibility for the security and protection of staff members, their dependants and property and the Organization's property rests with the host Government. The United Nations continues to take steps in implementing paragraphs 12 and 13 of resolution 61/133, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure full respect for the human rights, privileges and immunities of United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilling the mandate of a United Nations operation, and to seek the inclusion, in negotiations of future and existing headquarters and mission agreements, of key provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies and the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel. The key provisions of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel include, among others, ones regarding the prevention of attacks against members of the operation, the establishment of such attacks as crimes punishable by law and the prosecution or extradition of offenders.

13. The Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security continued to intensify his contacts and dialogue with Member States, both through their Permanent Missions to the United Nations and through direct contact with various responsible host country authorities, in order to increase cooperation and guarantee the necessary support to address issues related to host country agreements and privileges and immunities of United Nations and associated personnel. The Department is actively pursuing a joint strategy with the Office of Legal Affairs and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to promote Member States' compliance with the Conventions on the Privileges and Immunities. The Department, in consultation with the Office of Legal Affairs, continued to bring

specific cases of infringement of the human rights and privileges and immunities of United Nations personnel, or other persons undertaking activities in fulfilling the mandate of a United Nations operation, to the attention of the host Governments concerned. The Department of Safety and Security has developed links with international law enforcement bodies, to which Member States are parties, to pursue those who organize violence against United Nations and humanitarian personnel.

14. Certain Governments continue to impede the import, deployment and use of essential communications and security equipment required for United Nations operations in contravention of the Conventions mentioned above. These restrictions have a serious adverse effect on the beneficiaries of United Nations programmes and on staff safety and security.

V. Promoting and enhancing security consciousness

15. The Department of Safety and Security continued to take measures to enhance security consciousness and awareness of security procedures and policies, including comprehensive staff training, critical incident stress management, electronic information strategy, threat and risk analyses and security management mainstreaming.

A. Security training programmes and awareness initiatives

16. The Training and Development Section of the Department of Safety and Security has developed and disseminated the following security awareness materials to enhance the security training given to designated officials, security management teams, security officers and personnel of United Nations system organizations:

(a) *The United Nations Security Management System Series*, which consists of short, practical security guidelines for United Nations personnel, in brochure format. The debut editions are entitled "Area Security Coordinator" and "Working with an Interpreter";

(b) "Advanced Security in the Field", the CD-ROM learning programme implemented since October 2006. To date, almost 14,000 United Nations personnel have undertaken the CD version of the learning programme and an additional 13,000 United Nations personnel completed the programme on the United Nations website.

17. Enhanced security training activities include the following initiatives:

(a) The new security certification programme and the follow-up refresher training programme to train all serving security advisers, field security coordination officers and agency, programme and fund security officers to attain the security certification programme standard;

(b) Hostage incident management training, including the delivery of an introduction to a basic hostage incident management course to 59 participants in Haiti;

(c) Advanced hostage incident management training, launched in October 2006 with the training of 28 participants;

(d) Chief security adviser induction training for 17 chief security advisers in January 2006, including nine participants from integrated peacekeeping missions. The new features of the security training programme focus on briefings and discussions with various United Nations departments, agencies, funds and programmes, in order to give security officials an appreciation of the need for closer cooperation with relevant organizations to better enable United Nations operations.

18. In addition, the Department conducted security training for 21 newly appointed resident coordinators, who serve as designated officials for security, developed the standardized security officer induction and refresher training programmes and collaborated with relevant United Nations organizations to standardize and present emergency trauma bag training.

19. The Department has launched the "Training resources" webpage to enable United Nations personnel to complete the "Basic security in the field" and the "Advanced security in the field" CD-ROM learning programmes in the six official languages of the United Nations and to access other security resources.

20. The Department continues to conduct in-country training in various areas, including security management team training, as well as workshops and seminars, including the integrated training in peacekeeping missions in more than 20 countries. The Department of Safety and Security supports security training initiatives of the United Nations agencies, funds, programmes and organizations upon request and continues to support the Department of Peacekeeping Operations training programmes and strengthen its partnership with the United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy.

B. Critical incident stress management

21. Critical stress management remains an integral part of ongoing efforts to promote the Organization's security consciousness. The Department of Safety and Security Critical Incident Stress Management Unit has made progress in: (a) developing a harmonized United Nations approach to critical incident stress before, during and after emergencies; (b) promoting wider sustainable access to quality counselling and other psychosocial services to affected staff; and (c) promoting the United Nations systemwide collaboration on critical incident stress management.

22. To strengthen the United Nations crisis response preparedness through building the capacities of United Nations counsellors, the Critical Incident Stress Management Unit has instituted an intensive counsellor training and certification programme, in collaboration with relevant departments and offices, to provide harmonized, readily accessible and quality psychosocial services to United Nations staff using professional resources at the country level. Thirty counsellors in 24 duty stations participated in certification training courses in crisis and stress management organized in cooperation with international institutions concerned.

23. The Critical Incident Stress Management Unit held 206 training critical stress management workshops for 4,495 staff members. There was a 122-per cent increase in the access to counselling services for United Nations staff, with a total of 14,605 interventions delivered to 13,888 United Nations staff members in 36 countries over the past year.

24. During the reporting period, Unit counsellors responded to 206 critical incidents, including the Middle East crisis in 2006, the United Nations staff evacuation from Guinea Conakry in 2007 and the plane crash in Cameroon in 2007. The Department of Safety and Security provided emotional first-aid and other crisis-management counselling to 2,175 affected staff members. Also, the reporting period saw the success of local critical incident intervention cells conducted by a locally based counsellor in the pilot projects in Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia and Pakistan.

25. To enhance United Nations systemwide coordination, the Unit organized three inter-agency meetings on the coordination of the stress management system. The Unit has maintained close coordination with relevant organs within the Secretariat through joint initiatives such as training and building an electronic counselling coordination system in case of an emergency, while expanding its cooperation to external networks of recognized mental health professionals.

26. Despite these positive developments, there is a need to consider new strategic approaches to ensure the wider implementation of the critical incident stress intervention cells within the United Nations system by: (a) including critical stress management in the security management structure at the country level; (b) establishing a new data collection system; and (c) strengthening the critical stress management coordination among the United Nations system organs.

C. Electronic information strategy

27. For the past year, the Department website (www.dss.un.org), with over 38,000 registered staff members, has served as a secure access to a wide variety of security-related information such as travel advisories, the Department of Safety and Security staff directory, security awareness and training materials, as well as stress management and mission readiness information. The Department has processed over 40,800 security clearance requests for operations in more than 190 countries and areas through the integrated security clearance and tracking system. During the period January to June 2007, there were over 1,100 security incidents recorded in the web-based security incident reporting system.

D. Threat and risk assessment

28. The security risk management process, endorsed by the United Nations Inter-Agency Security Management Network in April 2005, has become an effective tool to enable the United Nations system to identify threats, determine associated risks and develop mitigating strategies to conduct its operations with the security and safety of its staff as a high priority. The security risk assessment is a critical component of the security risk management process that aims to determine existing threats to United Nations activities and to assess associated risks in order to identify required mitigating measures. Security risk assessments are primarily conducted by United Nations country teams at duty stations in close consultation with host country authorities. The United Nations Department of Safety and Security provides constant management, support and assistance to United Nations country teams on the implementation of the security risk management process, including the conducting of reliable security risk assessment.

29. To this end, the Department of Safety and Security introduced multiple training programmes for in-country United Nations designated officials for security, members of security management teams and security professionals at duty stations. The United Nations Department of Safety and Security, in coordination with members of the Inter-Agency Security Management Network, continued its efforts to strengthen the methodology to ensure that security risk assessments are truthful, accurate and objective. Moreover, threat and risk assessment has been a key element in the work of the Division of Headquarters Safety and Security Services within the Department in providing close protection to United Nations senior staff and State dignitaries. For the past year, the Division has coordinated the protection of 65 dignitaries and senior staff members in 106 countries and for 246 United Nations official visits and missions to various locations worldwide.

E. Mainstreaming of security management

30. For the past year, the Department of Safety and Security has continued to intensify efforts to mainstream security management at all levels of United Nations activities with the strategic aim of enabling United Nations operations. Firstly, the Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security has held regular and close consultations with various departments within the United Nations Secretariat, agencies, funds and programmes to increase the systemwide awareness of the security implications of policy, planning, operational and administrative issues. Secondly, as part of the efforts to promote a culture of accountability for the security and safety of the United Nations and associated personnel, the "inter-organizational measures: framework for accountability for the United Nations security management system" (A/61/531, annex I), endorsed by the General Assembly, was disseminated in April 2007 to United Nations designated officials and security officials in field offices worldwide. Thirdly, the Department of Safety and Security continues to take measures to integrate safety and security components within the department, including, among others, joint training and integration of standardized safety and security policies and procedures.

VI. Conformity with operating standards

31. In its resolution 61/133 (para. 19), the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure that United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in the fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation are properly informed about and operate in conformity with the minimum operating security standards and relevant codes of conduct, and are properly informed about the conditions under which they are called upon to operate and the standards that they are required to meet, including those contained in relevant national and international law, and that adequate training in security, human rights law and international humanitarian law is provided so as to enhance their security and effectiveness in accomplishing their functions, and reaffirmed the necessity for all other humanitarian organizations to provide their personnel with similar support.

32. The Department Policy, Planning and Coordination Unit, which ensures a unified capacity for policy, standards, coordination, communication, compliance,

and threat and risk assessment, has worked closely with other units to ensure that new security policies and procedures are cohesive and consistent, realistically incorporated into staff training, applicable to the field, reflective of changing realities or emerging challenges on the safety and security of United Nations personnel and fully endorsed by the United Nations Inter-Agency Security Management Network. During the reporting period, the Unit continued to revise and review the *United Nations Field Security Handbook*. Ongoing efforts include wide-ranging security policy reviews, such as the revision of the *United Nations Security Operations Manual* as a how-to guide for security officials.

33. As a measure to promote compliance with existing security standards in the past year, the Compliance, Evaluation and Monitoring Unit of the Department of Safety and Security conducted 12 compliance field visits to evaluate the level of conformity with all United Nations security policies, including Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS). While levels of compliance varied between locations, the average compliance rate was 3.20 on a scale of 1 to 5. The specific MOSS compliance rates range from 45 per cent to 99 per cent, with an average of 82 per cent for the field locations visited. The Department of Safety and Security proposed a total of 452 recommendations for the improvement of compliance with security operations and policies in various offices.

34. To assist the United Nations country teams in the field in implementing standardized and systematic internal processes of evaluation, the Unit continued to identify methodologies and establish procedures for assessing the implementation of security standards in the field. The MOSS self-assessment programme, which constitutes the first such mechanism, will allow headquarters and field security managers to determine the level of compliance as identified in the country-specific MOSS. The unit has introduced the compliance information management system to ensure a standardized approach, transparency of the process and easy access to the compliance information.

VII. Collaboration and cooperation on security measures

A. United Nations Inter-Agency Security Management Network

35. The activities and deliberations of the Inter-Agency Security Management Network, a subcommittee of the High-level Committee on Management of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination that ensures coherence, direction and client ownership in the United Nations security management system, are detailed in a separate report to the General Assembly on strengthened and unified security management system for the United Nations.

B. Security arrangements for integrated missions

36. The Inter-Agency Security Management Network established a working group on security support to integrated field missions and began conducting a survey covering different aspects of such support to better understand current practices and to harmonize the security support management of all elements of integrated missions.

37. Currently, there are 10 United Nations integrated field peace missions supported by the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Integrated missions comprise a peacekeeping or peacebuilding operation and a United Nations country team, focusing on development and humanitarian affairs supported by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, under a single Head of Mission who normally serves as the designated official for security. In integrated missions, the Department of Safety and Security has made progress in streamlining the responsibilities and roles of the Chief Security Adviser to enhance security management with threat and risk assessment, security training and operational oversight for all components of the integrated mission. In high-risk or very complex security environments, the appointment of a Principal Security Adviser to establish a high-level liaison with host country security authorities has been a positive step in fostering closer understanding and cooperation with host Governments, particularly in Iraq and the Sudan.

C. Security collaboration between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations

38. The United Nations system continued to work closely with non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations on security management in the field during the reporting period. To date, as the Department of Safety and Security is neither mandated nor resourced to collaborate with NGOs, collaboration has depended upon extrabudgetary contributions from Member States. The lack of financial support posed constraints on the Department efforts to promote collaboration with NGOs at the headquarters level. In a determined effort to maintain liaison with the NGO community, the Department, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has implemented a project to sustain this liaison capacity. Despite limited donor support, the project resulted in a successful mission to Darfur in May 2007, leading to a plan and framework for United Nations-NGO security collaboration in this challenging environment.

39. Meanwhile, the Department has maintained a working relationship with the NGO consortium Inter-Action through a security coordinator assigned to share information and coordinate efforts on staff security by maintaining regular contacts with NGO security directors and managers from other consortiums. In order to maintain impartiality, the Department has coordinated with relevant NGOs through the consortiums recognized by the General Assembly, instead of dealing with NGOs on an individual basis. The absence of security focal points in other relevant NGO consortiums has severely limited the ability of the Department to maintain effective liaison.

40. Efforts are under way to further integrate security coordination mechanisms between the United Nations and NGOs, especially in the Sudan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Colombia and Haiti. The Department of Safety and Security notes with appreciation the enhanced security consciousness and willingness to cooperate on security matters among non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations in the field, as well as the efforts of Member States and the donor community that have contributed to this initiative through the provision of training aids and other resources.

41. The Department of Safety and Security continued to promote the "Saving Lives Together" framework for United Nations-NGO security collaboration, which resulted from the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator's high-level humanitarian forum convened in Geneva on 31 March 2004. Saving Lives Together, endorsed by the United Nations Inter-Agency Security Management Network, was previously incorporated into all security training programmes to enhance awareness among United Nations security officials and to promote United Nations-NGO security coordination in the field. Achieving consensus within the humanitarian community on the nature of security services and the obligations and expectations of all parties remains a challenge, given the diverse nature of the community. The demands of negotiating such arrangements require substantial investment of time and effort, often above and beyond the terms of reference and capacity of the United Nations security officials in the field. Global implementation of the Saving Lives Together initiative demands predictable oversight and support from United Nations headquarters.

D. Security collaboration between the United Nations and host Governments

42. In fulfilling the mandates as reflected in General Assembly resolution 61/133 (para. 23), in which the Assembly invites the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to work closely with host Governments to strengthen the analysis of threats, the United Nations has taken measures to enhance security collaboration with host Governments, including efforts to support United Nations designated officials on collaboration with host Government authorities, particularly by establishing country-level mechanisms for information-exchange, and risk assessment and situation analysis. Recognizing the need to promote awareness of the primary responsibilities of host Governments for the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel, the Under-Secretary-General for the Department of Safety and Security continued to support designated officials through field visits and participation in bilateral, multilateral, and regional dialogues and through increased interaction with the Permanent Missions.

43. To identify key challenges and promote best practices for further cooperation with host Governments, the Department of Safety and Security has conducted a survey of United Nations designated officials in 170 countries. The initial results have helped to identify four key issues for further cooperation with host Governments; namely, (a) the security of locally recruited personnel; (b) joint contingency or emergency planning and exercises; (c) awareness and sensitivity to local cultures and laws; and (d) joint efforts to promote the local population's awareness of the United Nations role and mandates. To ensure cohesiveness and coordination in security collaboration between the United Nations and host Governments, the Department of Safety and Security established, earlier this year, an interdepartmental mechanism to discuss host country issues.

VIII. Observations and recommendations

44. **I am deeply concerned by the disturbing trends of unabated targeting of humanitarian workers in hostage incidents and deliberate threats against**

United Nations personnel in conflict areas, particularly in areas of United Nations peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations, as well as the vulnerability of locally recruited personnel of the United Nations and humanitarian organizations.

45. Locally recruited United Nations staff members continue to face increased security threats and have, in certain cases, become victims of abuse and harassment and unlawful detention, in areas where their services are most critical for sustaining United Nations activities. There is therefore a need for the Organization and the international community to keep under review the policy, operational and administrative arrangements necessary to provide locally recruited personnel with adequate safety and security. While the Department of Safety and Security, in consultation with relevant United Nations organs and departments, is making efforts to address this issue, there is further an urgent need to develop a culture of due diligence and accountability, at all levels, for the protection of both locally recruited staff and national humanitarian workers.

46. The international community's continued and sustained commitment to ensure that security management is an integral part of United Nations and humanitarian operations remains critical for the implementation of humanitarian mandates worldwide. As the primary responsibility for the security and protection of the United Nations and associated personnel rests with the host Governments, current security challenges call for global collective responsibility and joint concrete steps to promote compliance with internationally agreed principles for ensuring the safety and security of humanitarian and United Nations personnel.

47. Host Government support is vital in ensuring that the Organization's security management mechanism can operate in an efficient and cost-effective manner. I wish to underline the importance of security collaboration between the United Nations and the host country on contingency planning, information exchange, risk assessment and combating impunity as a strategic priority of the United Nations security management system.

48. I also wish to emphasize United Nations security cooperation with civil society and humanitarian partners, and the need to develop a comprehensive and reliable strategy for incident reporting as two major areas of challenge for joint global initiatives. As the Department of Safety and Security continues to face constraints of both mandate and resources in enhancing cooperation with non-governmental organizations, I urge the donor community to increase its support to initiatives such as Saving Lives Together, which will promote better security coordination between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations.

49. While I welcome the fact that most Governments remain committed to the implementation of resolution 61/133, I call upon all Member States to address three topical issues, including (a) unlawful arrests and detention of humanitarian and United Nations staff; (b) obstruction of freedom of movement of United Nations and humanitarian workers; and (c) impunity for crimes committed against humanitarian and United Nations personnel. Not all countries have fully investigated attacks or other threats against international

and locally recruited United Nations and associated staff members, or held perpetrators accountable under international and national law.

50. I continue to be gravely concerned by the difficulties we encounter in a few countries over the import of communication equipment. I appeal to all Member States that have imposed such restrictions to lift them immediately. While the United Nations and the humanitarian community will continue to intensify efforts in training and equipping staff, the culture of accountability among all concerned and the active commitment of Member States, local authorities and leaders at all levels remains the first line of defence in the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel.

51. I wish to commend the host Governments and their relevant national and local authorities, as well as officials who continue to observe the internationally agreed principles on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel. On behalf of all United Nations staff members, I wish to express our enormous appreciation to Member States for the significant and continued support for the development of the Department of Safety and Security. Effective provision of services by the Department of Safety and Security requires partnership and investment by stakeholders, including Member States and United Nations clientele, at all levels.

52. I wish to recommend that the General Assembly remain seized of this critical issue and continue its robust support of the United Nations security management system.

Annex I

Civilian personnel who lost their lives as a result of malicious acts during the reporting period (1 July 2006-30 June 2007)

No.	*Name*	*Nationality/organization*	*Place and date of incident*	*Cause*	*Legal action*
1	Abdel Rahman Abu Al-Amrain	Palestinian/UNRWA	Gaza, 18-Dec-06	Gunshot wound	None
2	Samson Mafabi	Ugandan/WFP	Keriba, Uganda, 01-Jan-07	Gunshot wound	Suspect in court
3	Richard Achuka	Ugandan/WFP	Kotido, Uganda, 28-May-07	Gunshot wound	Suspect in court
4	Abd El Rahim Al Saghir	Lebanese/UNRWA	Ain El Hilweh, Lebanon, 14-Aug-06	Artillery fire	None/not reported
5	Adel Khalil Khalil	Lebanese/UNRWA	Nahr El Bared, Lebanon, 21-May-07	Gunshot wound	None/not reported
6	Augustine Bielonwu	Nigerian/UNIFIL	Tyre, Lebanon, 17-Jul-06	Aerial bombardment	
7	Emmanuel Chaku Joseph	Sudanese/WFP	Juba, Sudan, 10-Jan-07	Gunshot wound	Police investigation
8	Maseko Ellings	Malawian/WFP	Bangwe, Malawi, 12-Apr-07	Stabbing	Murderer shot dead by Police
9	Rasanayagam Sharmilan	Sri Lankan/IOM	Vavuniya, Sri Lanka, 6-Jan-07	Landmine	Police investigation
10	Antonio Martins	Timorese/UNMIT	Dili, 10-Dec-07, Timor-Leste,	Knife wound	UNPOL investigation
11	Anas Darwish	Iraqi/UNAMI	En route from Fallujah to Baghdad, Iraq, 10-Apr-07	Gunshot wound	Police investigation
12	Janan Aziz Jabero	Iraqi/UNICEF	Baghdad, Iraq, 31-Dec-06	Gunshot wound	Police investigation
13	Haider Munthar Husham Al Hansay	Iraqi/UNAMI	Baghdad, Iraq, 8 May 2007	Gunshot wound	Police investigation
14	Swamitra Kumar Dev	Bangali/UNDP	Rangpur, Bangladesh, 11-May-07	Knife wound	Police investigation
15	Sidiqullah son of Sidiqullah	Afghan/UNHCR	Kandahar, Afghanistan 08-May-07	Gunshot wound	Police investigation

No.	Name	Nationality/organization	Place and date of incident	Cause	Legal action
16	Marco Sanchez Garcia	Guatemalan/UNDP	Zone 10 Guatemala City, Guatemala, 13-Jun-07	Gunshot wound	Police investigation

Note: **IOM — International Organization for Migration**
UNAMI — United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq
UNDP — United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR — Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF — United Nations Children's Fund
UNMIT — United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
UNRWA — United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
WFP — World Food Programme

Annex II

Consolidated list of civilian staff members under arrest, detained or missing with respect to whom the United Nations, the specialized agencies and related organizations have been unable to exercise fully their right to protection during the reporting period (1 July 2006-30 June 2007)

No.	*Name*	*Organization*	*Place and date of incident*
1	Mohammed Qasem Obeid	UNRWA	Arrested in Jenin Camp on 15 January 2007
2	Rae'ed Ali Ibrahim Shihadeh	UNRWA	Arrested in Jenin Camp on 15 January 2007
3	Shareef Qasem Nassar Nassar	UNRWA	Arrested in Madama Village on 6 March 2007
4	Mohammed Abu Abah	UNRWA	Arrested in Qalandia on 17 April 2007
5	Khader Ahmad Isma'il	UNRWA	Arrested in Aida Camp on 07 November 2006
6	Osama Abujado	UNRWA	Arrested in Aida Camp on 07 November 2006
7	Ala'a Jundeyyeh	UNRWA	Arrested in Aida Camp on 07 November 2006
8	Fadi Mahmoud Qasem	UNRWA	Arrested in Jenin Camp on 09 November 2006
9	Nahed El Shafi	UNRWA	Arrested in Hiwwara Check point on 11 November 2006
10	Mohammed A/Hamid Yacoub Rihan	UNRWA	Arrested in Am'ari Camp on 11 January 2007
11	Shajee Ghassan Hmeidan	UNRWA	Arrested in Camp no 1 on 20 January 2007
12	Wafa Adel Hmeidan	UNRWA	Arrested in Camp no 1 on 20 January 2007
13	Ashraf Dalalshah	UNRWA	Arrested in Ramallah UNDP office on 9 September 2006
14	Abdullah Abu Zayed	UNRWA	Arrested in Gaza FO on 26 February 2007
15	Hassan Adan	UNMIL	Missing in Monrovia, Liberia, on 20 August 2006
16	Mohamed Dable Khalif	UNDSS	Missing in Afmadow, Somalia, on 02 January 2007
17	Osman Hassen	WFP	Arrested in unconfirmed place (Asmara or Dekemhare), end of May 2007
18	Moses Gumete	UNMIS	Arrested in Maridi, Sudan, on 04 June 2007
19	Senait Solomon	UNMEE	Arrested in Asmara, Eritrea, on 25 September 2006

No.	*Name*	*Organization*	*Place and date of incident*
20	Werede Yemane	UNMEE	Arrested in Asmara, Eritrea, on 06 October 2006
21	Michael Asfaha	UNMEE	Arrested in Asmara, Eritrea, on 21 June 2007
22	Evariste Rurangwa	UNPOL	Missing in Attecoube, Côte d'Ivoire, on 14 November 2006

Note: UNDSS — United Nations Department for Safety and Security
UNMEE — United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
UNMIL — United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMIS — United Nations Mission in the Sudan
UNPOL — United Nations Police
UNRWA — United Nations Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
WFP — World Food Programme

Annex III

Number of security incidents involving United Nations staff members from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007

	Country or area	Total	Attack	Murder	Arrest and detention by State	Arrest and detention by non-State actors	Assault	Harassment and intimidation	Forced entry and/or office occupation	Missing staff member	Robbery	Hijacking	Residential break-in	Theft
1	Albania	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	Armenia	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
3	Austria	59	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	51
4	Azerbaijan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	Belarus	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
6	Belgium	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Bosnia and Herzegovina	12	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	4
8	Bulgaria	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
9	Croatia	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Cyprus	5	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
11	Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Denmark	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	France	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Georgia	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
17	Germany	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
18	Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Hungary	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Lithuania	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic of)	9	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	4
25	Malta	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Country or area	Total	Attack	Murder	Arrest and detention by State	Arrest and detention by non-State actors	Assault	Harassment and intimidation	Forced entry and/or office occupation	Missing staff member	Robbery	Hijacking	Residential break-in	Theft
26	Moldova	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
27	Monaco	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Netherlands	18	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	13
30	Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Poland	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Portugal	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Russian Federation	12	2	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	2
35	Serbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Slovakia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
37	Spain	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
38	Sweden	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
39	Switzerland	35	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	32
40	Ukraine	9	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	2
41	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Europe	**Total**	**205**	**3**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**15**	**17**	**5**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**21**	**129**
1	Argentina	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	3
2	Barbados	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Belize	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0
4	Bolivia	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	4
5	Brazil	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chile	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	4	0
8	Colombia	91	1	1	0	0	22	11	1	0	31	4	11	9
9	Costa Rica	21	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	4	0	2	8
10	Cuba	14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	7
11	Dominican Republic	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	3
12	Ecuador	25	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	10	1	1	10

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	Country or area	Total	Attack	Murder	Arrest and detention by State	Arrest and detention by non-State actors	Assault	Harassment and intimidation	Forced entry and/or office occupation	Missing staff member	Robbery	Hijacking	Residential break-in	Theft
13	El Salvador	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
14	Guatemala	20	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	9	2	1	3
15	Guyana	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16	Haiti	44	14	0	1	14	2	1	0	0	3	0	9	0
17	Honduras	22	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	4	0
18	Jamaica	10	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	3
19	Mexico	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Nicaragua	21	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	7	0
21	Panama	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	8
22	Paraguay	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	0
23	Peru	61	0	0	0	3	2	8	0	0	19	0	3	26
24	Suriname	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
25	Trinidad and Tobago	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Uruguay	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2
27	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1
America	**Total**	**426**	**16**	**2**	**3**	**17**	**41**	**46**	**11**	**0**	**124**	**7**	**65**	**94**
1	Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Egypt	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	1
3	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
4	Iraq	46	12	3	1	5	2	18	1	0	1	0	1	2
5	Israel and Occupied Palestinian Territory	127	44	2	15	13	9	5	11	0	1	18	4	5
6	Jordan	27	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	4	0	2	14
7	Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Lebanon	34	7	3	3	0	4	6	3	0	2	0	0	6
9	Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Syrian Arab Republic	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	3

	Country or area	Total	Attack	Murder	Arrest and detention by State	Arrest and detention by non-State actors	Assault	Harassment and intimidation	Forced entry and/or office occupation	Missing staff member	Robbery	Hijacking	Residential break-in	Theft
13	Turkey	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
14	United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Yemen	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Middle East	**Total**	**256**	**63**	**8**	**20**	**18**	**18**	**34**	**15**	**0**	**13**	**20**	**14**	**33**
1	Angola	25	1	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	9	0	1	5
2	Botswana	13	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	3	5
3	Comoros	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	Djibouti	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	Eritrea	8	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
6	Ethiopia	40	2	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	2	25
7	Kenya	50	4	0		0	0	2	0	0	24	6	5	9
8	Lesotho	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1
9	Madagascar	45	1	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	9	0	18	9
10	Malawi	36	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	23	11
11	Mauritius	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Mozambique	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
13	Namibia	15	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	6	3
14	Seychelles	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Somalia	54	12	0	8	5	1	23	0	1	2	1	1	0
16	South Africa	60	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	30	2	13	11
17	Sudan	435	35	1	66	6	43	101	5	0	44	56	38	40
18	Swaziland	10	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	3	0
19	Tanzania (United Republic of)	41	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	11	0	5	20
20	Uganda	63	2	2	0	0	6	4	0	0	2	0	11	36
21	Zambia	27	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	17
22	Zimbabwe	49	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	23	14
East Africa	**Total**	**985**	**62**	**5**	**86**	**13**	**63**	**156**	**9**	**1**	**155**	**70**	**158**	**207**

	Country or area	Total	Attack	Murder	Arrest and detention by State	Arrest and detention by non-State actors	Assault	Harassment and intimidation	Forced entry and/or office occupation	Missing staff member	Robbery	Hijacking	Residential break-in	Theft
1	Algeria	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
2	Benin	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
3	Burkina Faso	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
4	Burundi	17	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	3	2
5	Cameroon	17	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	6	1
6	Cape Verde	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	Central African Republic	13	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	1
8	Chad	25	9	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	2	2
9	Congo	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	5
10	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	423	54	1	63	0	17	10	1	0	62	13	110	92
11	Côte d'Ivoire	74	11		1	2	3	3	3	1	8	1	8	33
12	Equatorial Guinea	12	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	2	0	2	2
13	Gabon	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
14	Gambia	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	3
15	Ghana	34	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	10	0	9	9
16	Guinea	14	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	2	4
17	Guinea-Bissau	30	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	3	20
18	Liberia	314	1	0	0	3	27	68	1	1	50	0	78	85
19	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Mali	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	0
21	Mauritania	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	1
22	Morocco	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1
23	Niger	15	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
24	Nigeria	30	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	12	0	10	4
25	Rwanda	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	4
26	Sao Tome and Principe	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Senegal	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	2
28	Sierra Leone	44	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	3	0	3	30
29	Togo	15	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	6
30	Tunisia	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	4

	Country or area	Total	Attack	Murder	Arrest and detention by State	Arrest and detention by non-State actors	Assault	Harassment and intimidation	Forced entry and/or office occupation	Missing staff member	Robbery	Hijacking	Residential break-in	Theft
31	Western Sahara	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
West Africa	**Total**	**1 191**	**83**	**3**	**67**	**6**	**74**	**117**	**15**	**3**	**186**	**20**	**269**	**348**
1	Afghanistan	39	10	1	0	0	4	12	0	0	4	0	8	0
2	Australia	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Bangladesh	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
4	Bhutan	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	Brunei Darussalam	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Cambodia	46	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	11	0	6	25
7	China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Fiji	18	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	6	5
9	India	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
10	Indonesia	24	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	3	0	4	11
11	Japan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
12	Kazakhstan	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5
13	Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Korea (Republic of)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Kyrgyzstan	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
16	Lao People's Democratic Republic	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	7
17	Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Maldives	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
19	Mongolia	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
20	Myanmar	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
21	Nepal	26	2	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	2	0	12	1
22	Pakistan	31	3	0	2	0	6	5	2	0	3	5	1	4
23	Papua New Guinea	20	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	4
24	Philippines	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
25	Samoa	13	0	—	—	—	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	4

	Country or area	Total	Attack	Murder	Arrest and detention by State	Arrest and detention by non-State actors	Assault	Harassment and intimidation	Forced entry and/or office occupation	Missing staff member	Robbery	Hijacking	Residential break-in	Theft
26	Singapore	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Sri Lanka	87	3	2	29	3	2	36	0	1	6	1	3	1
28	Tajikistan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
29	Thailand	57	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	14	35
30	Timor-Leste	319	266	1	2	0	4	1	14	0	2	0	14	15
31	Turkmenistan	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Uzbekistan	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1
33	Viet Nam	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Asia and Pacific	**Total**	**750**	**293**	**5**	**35**	**3**	**26**	**85**	**17**	**2**	**54**	**10**	**87**	**133**
Asia and Pacific	**Total**	**750**	**293**	**5**	**35**	**3**	**26**	**85**	**17**	**2**	**54**	**10**	**87**	**133**
Middle East	**Total**	**256**	**63**	**8**	**20**	**18**	**18**	**34**	**15**	**0**	**13**	**20**	**14**	**33**
Europe	**Total**	**205**	**3**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**15**	**17**	**5**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**21**	**129**
America	**Total**	**426**	**16**	**2**	**3**	**17**	**41**	**46**	**11**	**0**	**124**	**7**	**65**	**94**
Africa	**Total**	**2 176**	**145**	**8**	**153**	**19**	**137**	**273**	**24**	**4**	**341**	**90**	**427**	**555**
Total		**3 813**	**520**	**23**	**216**	**57**	**237**	**455**	**72**	**6**	**542**	**127**	**614**	**944**